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NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

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TRIPLE SHEET

[New York, Saturday, November 30, 1861.

THE SITUATION.

The Navy Department received official information yesterday from Commander Dupont of the fact which we have already announced-namely: the occupation of Tybee Island at the mouth of the Savannah river by the troops of the naval expedition, and the planting of the national flag on the soil of Georgia. He states that this point entirely controls the ship channel to the Savannah river, which is only within five hundred yards of the fort, and the possession of it closes the harbor of Savannah and that Fort Pulaski is at the mercy of our forces the moment the latter desire to take it. Also that reliable accounts informed him that Savannah was being evacuated by the people as fast as possible, fearing, probably, that Commander Rogers would attempt to take possession of it. He further states that Commodore Tatnall, of the rebel fleet, had given it as his opinion that at-entire rebel defences of the Southern coast must be abandoned, as they could not stand the arma ment of our fleet.

This event has been welcomed with great for a. the national capital, and both the government and the people there are congratulating themselves upon the fact that the flag of the Union has now been re-established in all the rebel States except two-Alabama and Arkansas. It waves in Texas, at Pensacola and Key West, in Florida; at the mouth of the river below New Orleans, in Louisiana; on the island of Tybee, in Georgia; at Port Royal and St. Helena, in South Carolina; at Elizabethtown and Bristol, in Tennessee; over half of Virginia : over two-thirds of Missouri and Kentucky, and over all of Maryland and Delaware. When we consider the events of the past six months, surely this is something to be proud of.

The rumors which for a couple of days have been prevalent here of the attack on Pensacola from Fort Pickens, were again revived yesterday by a statement in a Philadelphia paper that the Navy Yard at Pensacola had been destroyed and was evacuated by the rebels, and so forth; but the probability is that this story is only an exaggerated account of the original reports, and that there is really no more reliable information on the subject than we have already published. That there has been a battle resulting in a victory for the Union arms there can be no doubt, and the statement of the evacuation of Pensacola may be true, but in the absence of authentic information we have to rely entirely upon the news from rebel sources which have reached us from Norfolk by way of Fortress Monroe.

We give in our telegraphic news to-day some interesting accounts of the movements of the rebel steamer Geo. Page on the Lower Potomac, but she does not seem to have accomplished much in her predatory expeditions.

A reconnoitering party of the Lincoln Cavalry, under command of Captain Boyd, advanced to within a thousand yards of Fairfax Court House on Wednesday, where they had a sharp skirmish with a portion of the rebel scouts, cavalry and infantry. No one was killed on our side, but one of the enemy was brought down from his saddle. Captain Boyd says that a small force of infantry, supported by a battery and a company of cavalry, could easily take and hold Fairfax Court House at the present time.

The rebels at Harper's Ferry tried a pretty hot fire of shells on the quarters of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania regiment yesterday, causing some excitement among the men. Major Tyndall returned the fire with Enfield rifles, but the distance was too great to do any damage. None of the Pennsylvania men were hurt.

We give much of our space to-day to the vital subject of the tripartite treaty of England, France and Spain, with reference to Mexico, believing it to occupy a very important position in the current history of the country at this crisis. A full account of the entire question will be found in our columns to-day.

By the arrival, from Liverpool, of the City of Baltimore off Cape Race, at half past five yesterday afternoon, we have intelligence that a large steamer, laden with a full cargo of munitions of

war for the rebel States had left London. The privateer Nashville, Captain Pegram, had arrived at Southampton on the 21st inst. On the 19th she captured the American ship Harvey Birch, bound from Havre to New York and, having taken the crew prisoners, burned her to the water's edge. After landing the captain and orew at Southampton, the Nashville remained there with the rebel flag flying at her peak.

Mr. Russell, in his last letter to the London Times, says that Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet were not indisposed towards an arbitration of the difficulty with the rebellious South, and that the question of accepting the aid of some of the potentates of Europe was actually under discussion at Washington. -It would require some more reliable authority than Mr. Russell, however, to verify this

It was reported that several vessels were being insured in London to run to New Orleans and

By the arrival of the City of Baltimore off Cape Race last evening we have advices from Liverpoot to the 20th and Queenstown to the 21st inst., for days later than the accounts previously received. The news is highly important, as will be seen on reference to our telegraphic summary, given in the

third page of to-day's paper.

The mails of the Canada arrived from Boston yesterday evening. Our European files are dated to the 16th instant, and contain some very interesting details of the news—telegraphed from Hali fax-published in the HERALD on Thursday morn ing. Our correspondents in Paris and St. Peters burg furnish very important reports of the condi-tion of the continent of Europe—executive and fi-nancial—at the latest moment. The revolutionary feeling was progressing very seriously in Russia.

The steamboat Francis Skiddy came in collision

with a schooner on the North river on Thursday night. The steamboat was considerably damaged in her machinery, and three persons were killed

and six seriously injured by escaping steam.

A despatch from Louisville, published in yesterday's HEBALD, announced that is secession ordinance had been passed by the Legislature of Kentucky. This is decidedly an error. Both branches of the Legislature of Kentucky are strongly for the Union, and that body was not in session at the time that ordinance was passed. The declaration of independence and the ordinance of secession referred to were adopted by a few soldiers of the rebel army, who were called together at Russell ville, Ky., by John C. Breckinridge, Humphrey Marshall and H. C. Burnett, a cabal with no more constitutional power than the same number of Washington Market huckster women would have to perform a similar work.

Colonel Croghan, who was killed in the rebel army during Floyd's retreat from Kanawha, was a son of General Croghan, who defended Fort Stephenson, and was once the owner of the Mamth Cave, in Kentucky. It is said that before he died he regretted having joined the rebels.

A company of Union cavalry visited the farm of the rebel General Buckner, which is situated or Green river, near Munfordsville, Ky., on the 24th inst., and confiscated all his stock, wheat, corn, &c. The Union soldiers of Cheat Mountain, Vinginia, have built a little mountain city for their winte quarters. It is composed of log ham, properly

oofed and chinks well filled with mud. The State of Mame has 9.729 men in the field 2,050 infantry in incomplete regiments, and one regiment of cavalry numbering 2,110.

General Nelson's brigade, consisting of the Second, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Thirty-third and on the 25th inst. from Piketon, Ky.

Captain Gordon, convicted of serving on board the slaver Erie, will be brought into the United o'clock, when a decision will be rendered on the motion for a new trial. Should the decision be final the United States District Attorney will move

As will be seen by report elsewhere, the Roard of County Canvassers yesterday finished their work of canvassing the returns of the late State and result was ordered to be published exclusively in

The cotton market was again excited and higher yes terday. The sales embraced from 1,500 to 1,500 bales dling uplands, which was an advance of about 1c. per lb. ur market opened with steadiness, but closed be and rather easier for common and medium grades Wheat was steady at the opening, but closed easier, while and active, while it closed with the turn of the market in favor of purchasers. Western mixed, for shipment, sold at 63c a 63%c. Pork was unchanged and less active, at \$8 50 a \$9. Sugars remained firm, and the advance of %c. a %c. per lb. on the week's sales was sustained. The sales embraced about 800 hhds., at prices given in and Laguayra at 19c., and 500 bags Rio at p. t. Freight for English ports, while engagements were moderate.

The Meeting of Congress.

which meets in Washington on Monday next will be one of the most important, and, we trust, one of the most orderly, practical and satisfactory to the country since the organization of our government.

Relieved of the disorganizing secession element of our rebellious Southern States, the two ouses will be free to give their undivided attention to the immediate exigencies and necessities of the government and the country in reference to our domestic and foreign relations. In this connection we are gratified to learn from Washington that this policy of legislation will be adopted, and that the two houses will set aside, for a "more convenient season." all extraneous matters calculated to interfere with the accomplishment of that grand object and ultimatum of President Lincoln, "the integrity of the Union." All parties, therefore, interested in the prosecution of those peculiar claims, jobs and contracts connected with the lobby of our late peace establishment will do well to take their soundings before investing very largely in the lobby operations of this war

We expect from President Lincoln a calm. clear and practical schedule of recommends tions touching our domestic and foreign affairs and strictly in accordance with that general line of policy declared in his inaugural and in his message to Congress at the extraordinary session of July last. We expect him to adhere to that conservative line of action on the slavery question indicated in his instructions to General Fremont in reference to the emancipation of the slaves of rebel masters. In a word. we expect from Mr. Lincoln a firm adhesion to that wise and eminently popular platform, the "integrity of the Union," including the landmarks of the constitution on the subject of slavery. Upon this strong and impregnable platform we also anticipate the cordial co-one ration of his Cabinet. One of the most lamentable manifestations of the imbecility of Mr. Buchanan's administration was the conflict of

which he permitted between himself and some of the leading members of his Cabinet on the most important public issues of the day. Thus far we have had no such manifestations of weakness and indecision from President Lincoln, nor have we any misgivings that he will allow any division of sentiment between his own official expositions and those of the subordinate members of his administration.

President Lincoln, having won the general sympathy, co-operation and confid conservative people of all parties, all classe and all sections, will surely understand the ways and means by which to hold his ground and to improve his advantages. He will stand fast to these conservative and practical ideas, and to that practical unity and industrious cooperation of his Cabinet, which have already schieved so much in developing the power o the government and the warlike resources of the loyal States as to assure every intelligent mind of the speedy suppression of this Southern rebellion. Let Congress, therefore, steer faithfully by the charts of the administration, and we shall have an eminently practical, successful and satisfactory system of legislative measures in behalf of the great cause of the government and our loyal States.

To this end the administration po extraordinary advantage in reference to our political parties and platforms. Where are they? Where are the parties and party princi ples and measures, even of our last Pres election? They have been swept away as by a consuming fire. The miserable clap-trap of the Baltimore democratic factions, and the peculiar resolutions of the Chicago Convention, are as dead and obsolete as Anti-Masonry and the dark lantern mummeries of Know Nothingism. This Southern rebellion marks a new era in our political history; for our only political landmarks remaining are those of our federal constitution. The demoralizing issues upon which the democratic party was destroyed, and the dogmas of the slavery agitation upon which the republican party was founded, have all gone down before this overwhelming issue of a war of life or death to the government. Upon this grand issue the mousing politician has become ntolerable, and mere party principles have beome a public nuisan

President Lincoln, rising to the grandeur and nomentous exigencies of the crisis, recognizes no party but that whose platform is "the integrity of the Union." He has thus liberated his administration from the manacles of scheming politicians. He fully realizes the fact that ou ragabond politicians, North and South, with their reckless schemes, and plots, and measures of discord and dissolution, of the last thirty years, have brought this terrible war upon th country. He knows that the salvation of the country depends upon a different class of menupon those honest, practical, working patriot to whose industry, under the reign of peace, the country had attained a degree of prosperity and happiness unparalleled in the history of nations. Of this class McClellan, called from his peaceful vocation as a railway engineer to the lead of our armies, is a notable example. And just such honest, practical men, from the walks of peace, are the men now demanded in every department of the public service to aid in the yigorous prosecution of this war.

sures, let us hope, will control this approach ing session of Congress. And yet it is to be feared that there is a sufficient remnant of radical abolitionism remaining in both houses to encourage the politicians of that disorganizing faction to attempt the experiment of embarrase ing the government, or of pushing it into a crusade for the extermination of Southern slavery. This faction, however, may be readily controlled by a firm front on the part of the amply satisfy the expectations of our conservative people, and we accordingly anticipate the active co-operation of Congress in the prosecution of this war, not for the extirpation of slavery by fire and sword, but for "the integrity of the Union."

The Condition of Mexico and the Triple

Alliance of European Powers.

In the midst of our domestic troubles our foreign policy remains unchanged. It is manifest that no internal difficulty can or should alter the fixed principles which the government has laid down for itself in its intercourse with foreign nations; and hence the demonstration now being made against Mexico by the alliance of France, England and Spain—a demoistration which has assumed all the features of a forcible interference with the affairs of the american continent—cannot be viewed without intense interest, nor tolerated without an earnest, and, if need be, a hostile remonstrance.

We lay before our readers to-day a very full nistory of all the complications in recent Mexican history which have led to the European alliance, together with a description of the fleets and armies which are now on that way to rendezvous at Havana, and a succint account of the complaints against the Mexican government upon which are based the resons of the three European nations for entering into a treaty to overshadow Mexico with a foreign protectorate. Our description is acompanied by a fine map of the Gulf portion o' the Mexican republic.

The Mexican question is a grave ere, and as such it must be treated. The combned fleet of three foreign Powers will soon be floating in the waters of the Gulf. The treaty inder which this foreign tripartite alliance has leen created is in itself offensive and insulting to the United States government, not only invting us, as it does, to ignore the most cherished principles of our policy with regard to the Anerican continent, and ally ourselves with those nations in the act of violating them, but providing for carrying out the scheme in any event, whether our government consents to it or not.

The ostensible object of the naval expedition to Mexico is to restore that country to peace, to protect foreign commerce, and to enforce the payment of certain debts due to foreign creditors. But, in carrying out these purposes, each of the three nations has its own peculiar end to serve, which underlies the surface presented to the public view.

Spain, while securing the payment of her debt, looks forward to the reconquest of her old colonies in America. The difficulty of the United States, said Marshal O'Donnell, is the opportunity for Spain, as O'Connell used to boast that England's difficulty was Ireland's opportunity. The speech of Queen Isabella to the Cortes the other day points, with a precision not to be mistaken, to the reconstruction of Spanish dominion in all the countries over which the standard of her Catholic Majesty's

official views, arguments and recommendations | dynasty once waved. St. Domingo, she claims exultingly, has already returned to its folds; Mexico is to follow; next come the Guano Islands, and so on, until Old Spain, with he kings or viceroys, occupies all the South and Central American republics.

France has, no doubt, entered the allian partly to recover the debt due to her citiz but mainly to worry England by her interfe rence in a measure the largest profit of which the latter country hoped to realize for herself-France, too, has another object. It is said that a secret treaty has been made between Napoleon and the Spanish government whereby Spain cedes the Balearic Islands, in the Mediterranean, to France, in return for her assistance in this Moxican business

England goes into the alliance nominally protect British bondholders, and to carry out the views of Mr. Mathew, the late English Minister in Mexico, who represented that British inte rests in that country were going to ruin; that, notwithstanding the almost total absorption of the wealth of Mexico in bullion and products by England, through the agency of her West Indian mall steamers, she would never resp a bountiful harvest until Mexico enjoyed the

blessings of a European protectorate. Such, we say, is the estensible des England in allying herself with Spain in the project against Mexico. But we know how wily are her councils, how unscrapulous her ways how proverbial her Punic faith, and it may be that she is only using Mexico as a pretext to keep her fleets in the waters of the Gulf, without creating any alarm in the minds of our government and people, to use them upon our So ports as opportunity or emergency may de

As we have said, our domestic difficulties can not alter our policy with foreign nations. The Monroe doctrine is as sound, as eacred and as much a part of our principles to-day as it was when Monroe enunciated it; and if the governments of Europe are going to take a mean advantage of our troubles here at home to interfere with our settled policy upon that or any other question, they had better reflect that we will not always be divided by internal strife, that this rebellion will not last forever, and that a day of retribution will yet come to the thirty millions of freemen whom they are plotting to injure in the hour of domestic afflic-

With regard to Mexico itself, what should our government do? The Mexican government is friendly towards us now, as it has been ever since the liberal party obtained power. Our Minister, Mr. Corwin, has just made a treaty with Mexico, guaranteeing us a free transit for our troops through that territory, insuring us several commercial advantages, providing for the settlement of the claims of our citizens, amounting to over three millions of dollars, and otherwise evidencing a fraternal spirit towards the government of the United States. Mexico does not sympathize with this unnatural rebellion. She is anxious to draw nearer the bonds of neighborhood which unite the two countries; and, in order to make the connection closer, the Mexican government has consented to prolong the time for the fulfilment of a contract for a line of steamships from some Southern port until the expiration of the war. What the Senate at Washington should do, then diately upon ha presentation, and give all the moral strength in the power of our government to Mexico. As for the conduct of the European nations, that may be left for time to settle: but settled it assuredly will be, and that before

The Mayoralty Election-The Metropolis

The charter election which is to be held in this city next Tuesday is beginning to assume features of the highest imp tionists of the metropolis have at length boldly thrown off the mask, and virtually acknowledged that they intend to maintain a direct issue with conservatism, in whatever shape it may present itself, and either to suffer defeat, or elect their candidate, on the wild, mischlevous programme of Garrison, Greeley and Fremont. The prominent part taken by Mr. George Opdyke at the meeting of the New York Young Men's Republican Union, on Tuesday evening, where, side by side with Cheever, the incendiary ecclesiastical malcontent of the Puritan church, and Goodell and Johnson, radical amalgamationist newspaper editors, he assisted in the adoption of a resolution denunciatory of the policy of President Lincoln, and upholding the doctrine of general negro emancipation and the arming of slaves against their masters, is amply significant of his political proclivities. and of his determination to identify himself with the diabolical schemes of the disunionists of the North. The most desperate effort is, in fact, being made to deliver over this city, body and soul, to the tender mercies of the nigger worshipping faction, and make the approaching struggle at the polls an entering wedge to disorganize and break down our federal administration, and the constitution and government of the United States. The outcries of the Tribune and Post; the recent demonstration of Mr. Opdyke, and the factitious excitement that has been created, on account of the removal of General Fremont from command in the Department of the West, are all parts of a vast con spiracy to compel the government to cease to carry on the war with the South, for the exclusive object of restoring the integrity of the Union, and the supremacy of the constitution and the laws, and to enlist our armies in a vast John Brown crusade, for the sole end of raising blacks to a level with the white race.

From time immemorial the city of New York has been distinguished for the eminently conse vative character of its population. The pride of its merchants, mechanics, laborers and manu facturers has been to maintain a comprehensive and impartial fairness towards all sections of the republic alike. Its commercial policy has ever led it to eschew every element that could impair its position as the great depot of trade for the American continent. It is from this high attitude that the abolition conspirators in our midst would cause our metropolis to fall. They are straining every nerve, and employing every appliance of misrepresentation and fraud to make it an accomplice with a project which would reduce the nation to barbarism, and destroy every hope of the re-establishment of the constitution as a bond to unite once more the dissevered members of the republic. Every one knows with what avidity the anti-slavery party have seized upon all possible occasions to villify, malign and calumniate the patriotic Chief Magistrate of the country, and dampen the energies of those who are engaged in the loyal work have been sufficient to call forth the reproba- are selected.

tion and disgust of good citizens; but the insufferable impudence and arrogance with which they are endeavoring, in the midst of the most trying crisis to which any nation was ever subjected, to overturn every landmark that was eslablished by Washington and the founders of the nation, and to make New York a pivot on which to hinge the revolutionary spirit they have evoked, cannot be too summarily and effectually rebuked. To elect Mr. Ondyke to the Mayoralty would be equivalent to the consecration of the principle that the constitution of the United States is "a league with bell and a covenant with death," and it is to attain the sanction of this abominable dectrine that the abolitionists are striving.

It is the duty of every individual who would not witness a triumph of the anti-slavery disnion element in our midst, such as has never sefore been achieved in the Northern States, and who would regret to see an endorsement by this metropolis of the infamous and treasonable resolutions that have lately been passed by Fremont sympathizers, calling for an armed uprising against the government, the overthrow of the administration by violence, and the tramping under foot of the "Stars and Stripes," se they have nicknamed them the "bars and stripes," to record his vote against Mr. George Opdyke, on Tuesday next. Mr. Fernando Wood, in spite of the calumny and vituperation with which be is continually assailed by his encnies, stands forth before the community as an eminently conservative, national man, who was one of the first to equip a regiment for service against the South; who, by over twenty vetoes has endeavored to stay the progress of municipal corruption; and who three times has eceived the tribute of confidence of the majority of our people of being elevated to the office be now file. His re-election, at the present time, is a matter of more than life and death to the city of New York, for upon it depends the preservation of that conservative good name which it has maintained unsullied for over two generations. To lose it now would be not only a diegrace; it would be an irreparable calamity. It would take away from u noblest municipal endowment; lower us in the faceable insult to our patriotic President; discourage the brave troops who are fighting the battles of their country, and prevent this city from being a point of union to the South after peace shall have been restored.

THE CORPORATION ADVERTISING-A RETURN TO BUSINESS PRINCIPLES.—The Board of Supervisors sitting in their capacity of County Canvassers wound up their work of canvassing the return of the last election yesterday. It will be seen, by the report of their proceedings, which appears in another column, that they have ordered sively in the New York HERALD, as the journal of the largest circulation. Last year they pub lished it in some twenty newspapers, the ag gregate issues of which do not equal half that of the HERALD. The expenditure thus incurred was enormous, and for all practical purposes the money might as well have been thrown in the river. The majority of the journals selected had little or no circulation, and, so far as they were concerned, the large sums thus spent were a dead loss. And such has been the practice offered by us against so wasteful and unprin cipled a course. In this, as in other things, the public interests have been subordinated to those of individuals or political coteries.

We have always contended that the only fair and correct way of awarding the advertising patronage of the city was to give it to one, two or three journals, as the case might require, whose circulatian could be established largest. The same principle applies to the adverboth in the effort to bolster up, by the public money, a number of small and worthless party rags which have never given and which never can give an adequate return for the sums lavished upon them. The Board of Supervisors have set an example of reform in this respect which, if acted upon, would effect a large economy in the expenditure of the city and government departments. Like the general public, they have arrived at the conclusion that one advertisement in the HERALD is worth twenty in journals of minor circulation. The result will of course be that they will have the work better done and at a twentieth part less cost than formerly.

THE ELECTION OF SCHOOL OFFICES .- Our citizens should bear in mind that there are to be chosen at the charter election on Tuesday next one-half of the Board of Education, School Trustees and Inspectors, who are to have charge of the educational department of our city government during the coming year. The several political parties and factions have trotted out their candidates—some good and others indiffer ent-and, under the whip and spur of party discipline, they are trying to elect them; but if there is one interest in the city that calls for the abandonment of all party lines by the hones voter and taxpayer it is the election of school officers—the choice of those men who have con trol of the educational fund, the employment of teachers and the general supervision of the public schools of the city, where thousands of children receive the instruction that fits them for the active duties of life.

The fear is that in the three-cornered struggle that is now going on for Mayor the educat interests will be entirely overlooked, and the very worst men be elected in the several wards to the positions of school officers, and an injury inflicted that the election of forty reform Mayors cannot remedy. The educational department of our city government is one that ffects every citizen of New York, be his station in life what it may-high or low, rich or poor The education of the youth in a city like this is a question that goes home to every inhabitant of the metropolis, and should be guarded with a jealous eye by every voter and taxpayer who has any interest or pride in the future welfare of the city. We trust that every voter will take pains to inform himself in regard to the candidates for school officers in his respective ward, and when he goes to the polls on Tuesday next vote for the best men, regardless of the party that has placed them in nomination. Let our merchants and business men, at least, pay as much attention to the qualifications of the candidates for school officers as they do to the selection of a clerk in their business. The interests of humanity and the prosperity of the city depend a great deal upon the character of the men who control the educational interests of suppressing rebellion. This alone would of the city. See to it that none but good men

Thanksgiving and the War-The Clergy on the Stamp.

The event has proved that we did well in not

publishing the Thanksgiving sermons of the clergy of New York. The abolition journals have spread them before the public; and never did we read any compositions so like sour beer, "stale, flat and unprofitable," with the addition of some poisonous ingredients highly deleterious to the community, and requiring the administration of a strong antidote. A most remarkable negative feature, common to the whole batch, is the total absence of one lucid idea, one grain of statesmanshin-in short, anything of a redeeming nature to compensate for the mischief they are calculated to produce. Among those who have signalized themselves in aiding and abetting the abolition conspiracy to defeat the objects of the war, to prevent the restoration of the Union, and to supersede the President by revolutionary violence, unless he will accede to measures for the emancipation of the negroes throughout the Southern States, are Beecher, Cheever, Thompson, Tyng, Bartlett, Burchard and Sloane. The Satanic tone adopted by some of the

olergymen would go far to prove that their aission is not from Heaven, but the place below. One of them, for instance, rejoices in carnage, not because it will restore the Union, but abolish slavery. He says:-"Let us put in the sickle, and thank God for the harvest before us, terrible with death." Another-Henry Ward Bee says:-"Our country, like the Laocoon, had long lain in the ever-tightening serpent folds o slavery; yet the government could not break the pact' made in 'the compromises of the constitution." "But what the pen of the legislator could not do the sword of the warrior would do:" and "these two antagonists, liberty and God, slavery and the devil, were to fight out the matter between themselves." Cheever sings hallelujah because of "the great opportunity mercifully granted of God, not merely of reunion or reconstruction as before, with slavery as a central element, which may God forbid, for separation and war were better than that—but opportunity of resurrection and transfiguration into a higher life and indestructible unity. the old sole cause of disunion, crime and evil being cast out." Another—Rev. Mr. Thompson thanks God that we have a war which will result in our ceasing to be "a nation of slave hunters;" and "it should be known everywhere in the land that righteous, loving and praying men demand that not only the rebellion, but that slavery incarnate in the rebellion, be destroyed." Rev. Mr. Dutcher proclaims that before God is done with us not one shall be left who shall wear the shackles of the slave: and Rev. Mr. Bartlett, a sensation preacher rivalling brother Beecher, depicts "the glory of the Union hereafter, when every slave will not only be free, but educated." Such is the millenium to which these visionary fanatics look forward as the result of war which one of them describes as "fratrickal, the worst of all wars." And is it for this that a million of the white race are destroying each other-that the blood of their children and of the friends who survive them may become tainted and corrupted by admixture with the negro race! God and nature forbid. It is remarkable that all the abolition clergy,

nowever they may differ on other points, agree with Summer on the three following:-First, that negro slavery is the cause of the war. econd, that the war can only be successful by destroying slavery, and that this is its proper and legitimate object. Third, that slavery is a sin of the deepest dye—so much so, indeed, that Cheever does not scruple to say that the present war and its consequences are a judgment of God against the nation because of its sanction of the sin of slavery. This is the burthen of all the sermons of the abolition clergy, of all the barangues of the demagogues, and the stock trade of the anti-slavery press. Now we hold tionary propagandism carried on by such men er, in alliance with the British aristocracy, and that one of the most potent means of bringing about the war was the denunciation of rn negre slavery as a national sin which it was the duty of the general government to shotish . It is this moral and political war on its institutions which has kept the South in a state of constant irritation, and which, under the guidance of ambitious leaders, has driven it to ms. Had Northern pulpits, presses and politicians let Southern slavery alone, secession would have been impossible. Negro slavery is a part of the constitution, and the attempt to abolish or impair it by Northern majorities in Congress, or by the influence of the Executive, is a violation of the federal compact-the incipient treason, the egg of the serpent from which rebellion has been batched. It is, moreover, an imputation upon the character of Washington and Madison and the other founders of the government, who agreed, by a solemn league and covenant, that protection of the rights of slaveholders should be guaranteed forever to the Southern States.

As to negro slavery being a sin, not one of the clergymen who preached against it on Thanksgiving Day attempted to prove it, if we except Mr. Sloune, who quoted the case of Pharaoh being punished for refusing to let the Israelites go om under his yoke. There are two points, owever, to be remembered: first, that the Israelites were white men, superior to their enslavers; and secondly, that it was not the institution of slavery that was complained of in their case, but the abuse of it, and a galling oppression beyond what the institution warranted. Ac-cordingly, we find that when this very people migrated to another country, and God gave them a government and laws, the regulation of slavery as a domestic institution is a prominent feature in the divine legation. We and it recognized in the tenth commandment of the Decalogue:- "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's male slave, nor his female slave, nor

his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is his." The government is warned by Cheever and others that God will not permit it to be successful in the war unless the national sin of slavery is abolished. When the war of the Revolution commenced every one of the thirteen colonies held slaves. Yet the colonies triumphed. When the constitution was adopted every State but one held slaves, and the institution was made part of that instrument. Yet the country prospered. In the war of 1813-15 the institution ourished in all the Southern and some of the Northern States. Still the hand of God was with the nation, and Eugland was again whipped. As well might it be said that ten was the cause of the Revolution of 1776 and of the seven years war as that slavery is the cause of the present war. It was not tea that caused the war, but the unjust attempt of the mother country to tax it; and tea continues to be used to the present day. In the same way, it is not negro slavery that is the cause of the present